

GENERAL NOTES

Conducted by M. H. Swenk

The Golden Eagle in Indiana.—From time to time eagles are reported as having been killed in various parts of Indiana, but in most instances verification is lacking even when inquiry is made to establish identification. The Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) is much rarer than the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*) throughout our region. I now record two verified reports of the Golden Eagle. Dr. Earl Brooks at Noblesville, Indiana, had a bird of this species brought to him for identification on November 30, 1926, and on December 28, 1927, an immature Golden Eagle was shot in Brown County, about fifty miles south of Indianapolis, and was first taken to Edinburg and then brought to Indianapolis, where proper identification was made. The bird was mounted and photographed, and is now in the high school building at Edinburg. It had a wide spread of more than six feet and had a band of dirty white about five inches in width across the entire upper part of the tail.—S. E. PERKINS III. *Indianapolis, Ind.*

How Did This Happen?—A pair of Phoebes (*Sayornis phoebe*), nesting on the cross-bracing of the ceiling joist of the garage, just over the entrance where the cars were being run in and out every few minutes, hatched a Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*). This youngster quickly tired of the insect diet given by his foster parents, and shortly after leaving the nest began feeding on seeds in the traps, becoming, finally, a nuisance as he entered them several times daily.

After several days of this we took him "for a ride", well covered to prevent his seeing, and liberated him about a mile from home, only to find him again the next morning feeding contentedly in one of the traps. Another ride of two miles had the same results, and only after taking him out some several miles, and turning him loose with a flock of his own kind, did we get rid of him.

How did this recently born bird, fostered by other than his own kind, never before off the home lot, find his way back so quickly and all by himself, with no guides?—EDWARD A. EVERETT, *Waseca, Minn.*

A Note on the Food of Young Great Horned Owls—There recently has come to my attention an interesting study of the food of young Great Horned Owls (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*) made at Mont Alto, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, by Mr. Leonard A. Prichard of the Mont Alto State Forestry School.

Mr. Prichard examined the nest daily from March 11 to April 11, 1927, and, as the following table shows, food of some sort was found on virtually every trip. Two young birds were in the nest. Examination was made in the morning, presumably after most of the night-time feeding was over, so it may properly be inferred that many mice, shrews, chipmunks, and small birds were devoured so completely that no remains were evident. No pellets were examined. The results of these examinations follow:

March 11, adult Cottontail Rabbit remains; March 12, same; March 13, same; March 14, same; March 15, nest empty; March 16, same; March 17, immature Cottontail Rabbit remains; March 18, Flicker; March 19, small bird, species uncertain; March 20, adult Cottontail Rabbit; March 21, adult Cottontail Rabbit, Robin (headless), and Slate-colored Junco; March 22, small bird, species uncertain; March 23, adult Cottontail Rabbit; March 24, same; March 25, nest empty; March 26, adult Cottontail Rabbit remains; March 27, same;